

WINTER 2005/2006

Volume 2005 • Number 3 • \$5.00

THE

# KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



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## FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT



Dear fellow APIC members,

This issue of the Keynoter marks yet another milestone for our hobby. You will note from the front cover that this issue has been published by the American Political Items Conservators. At my urging, the APIC Board of Directors, at our November, 2005 Langhorne meeting, created this subsidiary of the American Political Items Collectors. We recognized that as APIC grows and expands its horizons, like any properly run business or corporation, the infrastructure needs to grow as well. Given the amount of educational outreach we currently do and plan to accomplish in the future, it made good, practical sense to form a subsidiary specifically designated for such missions. The Keynoter is a significant part of our educational outreach, and will be published under the name of the new subsidiary.

Once again, Keynoter editor Michael Kelly has done a superb job in providing our readership with a compilation of excellent historical text and illustrations. When you read through this issue, please pay particular attention to the material concerning JFK coattail items. These are historically significant, as Kennedy did not campaign in all states, and utilized buttons, posters and other materials combining his image with those of the local candidate to speak for him. In fact, he never stepped foot in some of the states where his image was tied to a local candidate. These items are even more historically significant when one recalls how close the 1960 was in vote tallies.

Yours in Progress,

Brian Krapf  
President



## EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Collecting and conserving American political history is what the APIC is all about. If it weren't for the collectors, how many interesting little stories would be lost forever?



I especially thought about this when looking at Harvey Goldberg's story on coattail items associated with President John F. Kennedy's 1960 campaign (and tie-ins from elections in 1961 and 1962). I have the "Kennedy and Healey" button in my collection but never really knew that Healey was a congressional hopeful from New Jersey. The same sort of story is told every time collectors and conservators gather. Look at some of the buttons identified in Milo Pyne's review of states rights parties. I have probably looked at those buttons before (probably at a low cost too) and passed by them because I didn't know their story. Knowing the story behind the item not only gives the object itself a deeper reality, it also fills in some of the details in the historical pageant of nobility and corruption that is American politics.

Michael Kelly  
Editor

**NEXT ISSUE--** Our Founding Fathers left a permanent impact on the American Republic and its politics. The next issue will feature our first President, George Washington, and some of the finest early American political material ever published.

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**ILLUSTRATIONS--**The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Stephen Baxley, Germaine Broussard, Robert Fratkin, Mark Furr, John Gingerich, Harvey Goldberg, Chris Hearn, Milo Pyne and Paul Rozycki.

**FRONT COVER--**An unusual jugate poster featuring President John F. Kennedy and Joseph D. Ward, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1960. Ward lost a close race to Republican John Volpe.

**SUBMISSIONS--***This is your publication. Please feel free to share your ideas, suggestions, illustrations and stories. The Keynoter is delighted to share pictures of interesting political Americana with its readers. When submitting an illustration, send it as an .eps, .jpg or .pdf file to mkelly@mcc.edu. Illustrations should be in color and submitted in digital format with at least 300 dpi resolution (preferably higher). Files must be created at 100% of actual size or larger (smaller risks losing clarity). Digital electronic images should be saved to a minimum of 300 dpi as TIF, GIF, JPEG or EPS files, preferably in Adobe Photoshop.*

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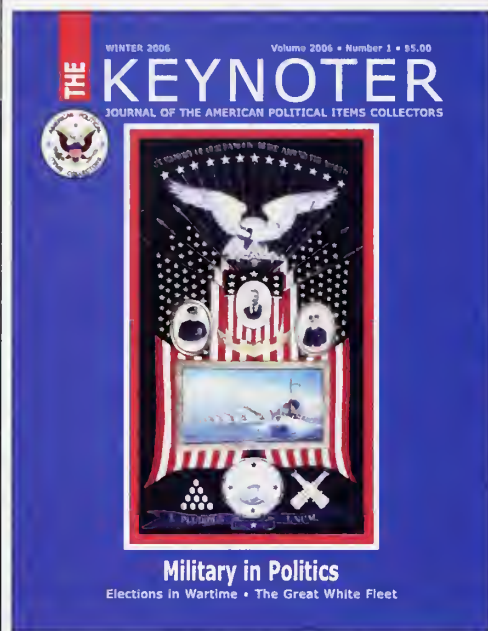


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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



*When you pass out the compliments, be sure to include your designer and your printer. Arizona Highways and National Geographic look out.*

**Jim Hedges APIC #14405**



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American Political Items Conservators is the educational division of the American Political Items Collectors Inc., a 501(c)3 tax exempt organization. APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

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### Printed By

Modern Litho-Print Co.  
Jefferson City, MO





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# JFK's Short Coattails

By Harvey Goldberg

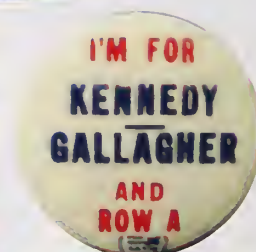
JFK won 49.72% of the votes cast in the 1960 election, a minute difference over Richard Nixon's 49.55%. But the candidates who identified themselves with JFK on coattail campaign items generally did not fare as well. Of those candidates identified on buttons, only one third were successful.

Kennedy carried Massachusetts with 60% of the vote, but his popularity did not help fellow Democrats who challenged six incumbent GOP Congressmen in the Bay State. In what was then the 9th Congressional District, incumbent Hastings Keith defeated Edward F. Harrington by some 22,700 votes. Harrington challenged Keith again in 1966 with much the same result. In the 14th district, Joseph W. Martin handily defeated Edward Doolan in the fifth of his seven challenges.

In New York's fashionable 17th Congressional District (the "Silk Stocking District"), Democratic activist William Vanden Heuvel was unsuccessful in his attempt to unseat incumbent John V. Lindsay. Vanden Heuvel later became an early Jimmy Carter supporter and was named Deputy Ambassador to the U.N. when Carter became President in 1976. Incumbent Congressman John Lindsay won two more terms before coming Mayor of New York in 1965. He later switched to the Democratic Party and unsuccessfully sought the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination. Elsewhere in Manhattan during 1960, Charles Lieber lost to incumbent Dorothy Lawrence in the 8th Assembly District race.

New Jersey produced an unusual number of coattail items. The U.S. Senate nominee, five congressional candidates and the mayor of Jersey City all climbed the Kennedy bandwagon. Senate hopeful Thorn Lord lost to incumbent Clifford Case by more than 330,000 votes. It was later said - incorrectly - that Lord committed suicide following the election. Lord did take his own life five years later, after severe family problems unrelated to the lost election.

The only victor among the New Jersey coattail hopefuls was 13th Congressional District Congressman Cornelius Gallagher of Bayonne, who routed Republican Samuel Kanis by an almost 3-to-1 margin. In other New Jersey races, Republican William Cahill defeated John A. Healey in the 1st district by 41,000 votes and Peter Frelinghuysen (a familiar name in New Jersey politics) easily defeated Jerome Taub in the 5th district by more than 50,000. There are two pictured tabs for Taub, one of which is a printer's error with Kennedy's name misspelled. Elsewhere in New Jersey, a scarce 1-1/4" blue and white celluloid pin proclaims "Kennedy Wants Peacock for Congress" but the 12th district hopeful Robert Peacock was defeated soundly by incumbent George Wallhouser.







**KENNEDY WANTS**  
**LILLIAN WALSH EGOLF**  
**FOR CONGRESS**

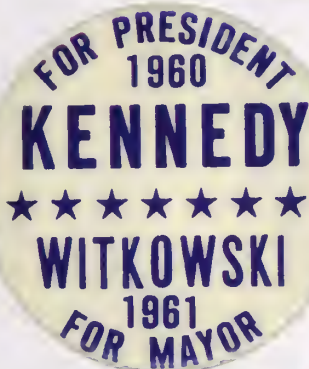
In 1962, another scarce Kennedy coattail was issued in New Jersey by Lillian Walsh Egolf, an unsuccessful mid-term challenger to 3-term incumbent Florence Dwyer in the 6th N.J. Congressional District, and by Donald R. Sorkow, who also sought a mid-term seat on the Kennedy bandwagon. Finally, Jersey City Mayor Charles Witkowski, who had led a fusion ticket responsible for the John V. Kennedy (not Kennedy) Democratic machine in Hudson County, asked for Kennedy backers to support his re-election bid in a five-man mayoral race, but it didn't happen.

Across the Delaware River in Pennsylvania's 10th district, one-term incumbent Stanley Prokop lost his race to an ambitious GOP challenger named Bill Scranton who, two years later, was elected governor and later sought the 1964 GOP presidential nomination over Barry Goldwater. Further south in the Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C., challenger Ralph Kaul climbed onto the Kennedy coattails but lost to incumbent Republican Joel Broyhill in the 10th district.

The coattails were somewhat longer west of the Appalachians. Indiana's Matthew Welsh was elected Governor even though Nixon carried the state over JFK. In nearby Illinois, Otto Kerner won the governor's seat by half a million votes while JFK took the state by two tenths of one percent! The Kennedy-Kerner button was an early piece made in anticipation of the 1964 campaign. In Michigan, Sen. Patrick McNamara led the ticket, winning a second term, and John Swainson won the governor's race as JFK took the state by a mere 1%. In neighboring Minnesota, Hubert Humphrey was easily re-elected to the Senate but Democrats John Blatnik (8th district) and George Matthews (5th district) both lost their congressional races on the Kennedy ticket. Governor Orville Freeman lost his race after three terms, but moved on to Washington to serve as JFK's Secretary of Agriculture.

Despite the mixed track record, most of these Kennedy coattail items are valuable additions to a political collection.

A retired educator, Harvey Goldberg (APIC #3158) has been collecting for nearly four decades and has long been active in APIC, serving as APIC Newsletter Editor, National APIC Secretary, and a member of the Board of Directors. He specializes in Kennedy material and has published five reference books on the Kennedys. He earned his BA from Kean University and MA from Montclair State College.



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**SORKOW**  
**FOR CONGRESS**  
**PRESIDENT KENNEDY**



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**KENNEDY**  
**McNAMARA**



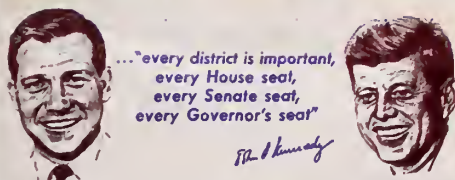
**KENNEDY**  
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1 1/4" Shown Enlarged



1 1/2" Shown Enlarged







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# The "States Rights" and Constitutional Parties 1956-1964

By Milo Pyne



This synopsis covers various conservative political parties and formations which ran candidates in national and state elections from 1956 to 1964 using either "States Rights" or "Constitution" in their names. The use of the term "States Rights" in some of their names harkened back to the "States Rights Democratic Party" or "Dixiecrats" of 1948, and these formations were their ideological successors, upholding the banners of racial segregation and extreme conservatism after these views had retreated to the political margins (at least publicly) in the nation as a whole. This extremist view in American politics came to the fore after 1954, when the Supreme Court decision in *Brown vs. Board*

of Education of Topeka signaled that an era of unchallenged white racial hegemony had come to an end. In response to this, a series of racist and conservative third parties arose to challenge an increased willingness of the Federal government to use its power to enforce desegregation of the nation's schools and public life.

The party labels "States Rights" and "Constitution" were used somewhat interchangeably in 1956 when the ticket of T. Coleman Andrews and Thomas E. Werdel ran in different states under these different

labels. Andrews was a retired IRS Commissioner and Werdel served as a Republican congressman from California from 1949 until 1953. There are at least three name pins associated with this campaign, one of which is identified as "States Rights Party Virginia", and another which says



"Constitution". This ticket received 111,178 votes in several states.

Also in 1956, Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia appeared on the Kentucky state ballot with William E. Jenner of Indiana, as the nominees of the States Rights Party of Kentucky, receiving 2,657 votes.

The Constitution Party apparently began in 1952 when it fielded a ticket consisting of General Douglas MacArthur and Vivien Kellems. MacArthur had been relieved of his command in 1950 by President Truman and had hopes of wresting the Republican nomination from Robert Taft and Dwight Eisenhower. This pair of candidates was apparently restricted to an appearance on the Texas ballot, although MacArthur appeared on several other state ballots with different running mates and different party labels. There exists a name pin for the combination of MacArthur and Jack B. Tenney, running on the Christian Nationalist Party, which garnered 13,883 votes in various states. In 1956, the Constitution Party in Texas supported the same William E. Jenner (mentioned above) and J. Bracken Lee of Utah, receiving 30,999 votes. Also in this election, "Unpledged Electors" (another conservative group) garnered about 200,000 votes in the southern states of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.



The second conservative group during this period to use the term "States Rights" in its name was the "National States Rights Party" or NSRP. This acronym recalls the use of NSDAP for the Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei Partei, the "Nazis" of Hitler fame. The NSRP was famous for their use of a flag and armbands which bore the Thunderbolt of the SS in a circle on a diagonal similar to that of the Confederate battle flag, in one of the most blatant symbolic marriages between southern segregationism and latter-day pseudo-Nazism that has ever been seen.





The NSRP thunderbolt is reminiscent of the Nazi SS.

This small party was founded in 1958, and based on extreme racist and anti-Semitic principles. Its founders included Jesse B. Stoner, a prominent militant racist and Ku Klux Klan activist in the 1950's and 1960's, and Edward R. Fields, who at the time was a young chiropractor. Stoner and Fields both had prior histories of involvement with militant anti-Semitic and anti-Negro activities and organizations. John Kasper, of the Seaboard Citizens' Council, joined later. He had led violent anti-integrationist mobs in attacks on African-Americans in Clinton, Tennessee in 1956.

Their newspaper, *The Thunderbolt*, typically contained an amalgam of racist, anti-Jewish, and anti-Communist materials. One of their slogans was "Communism is Jewish". For example, they called for the impeachment of President Kennedy and for the entire Supreme Court to be put to death.

The Party attained temporary fame in 1960 by running then-governor Orville Faubus of Arkansas for president. This was the same Faubus against whom President Eisenhower was forced to mobilize the Arkansas National Guard to defend African-American students from rightist mob violence in Little Rock in May 1955. Governor Faubus declined to run on the NSRP ticket, but appeared on the ballots of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, and Tennessee under their auspices. The Vice-Presidential candidate on these ballots was Admiral Charles G. Crommelin, who had run for the U. S. Senate and Governor from Alabama in various Democratic primaries throughout the 1950's and early 1960's. The only buttons I have ever seen attributed to this campaign are a 3-1/2" cello and 1 1/8" litho blue and white picture buttons for Faubus. This smaller button pictured here was apparently originally distributed at the 1960 Democratic Convention in Los Angeles by Governor Faubus and his staff (this was observed by former APIC President Bob Fratkin). Faubus did not run in any of the Democratic primaries of 1960, but received one-half of a vote at the convention. These buttons may have been "recycled" in the Fall NSRP campaign, but their origin is apparently as Democratic nomination items.



## Thunderbolt Arm Bands



Members should wear our Party's armbands at meetings and Party functions. The armband is the red, white and blue Thunderbolt flag 3 1/2 in. x 5 in. on a white band. It is twice as large as the above. They are the beautiful result of a silk screening process. Reduced price: \$1 each.

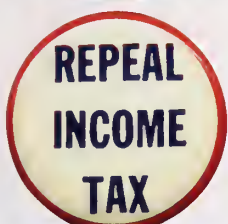
NSRP  
P. O. Box 184  
Augusta, Georgia



On the basis of the 44,977 votes that Faubus received in 1960 (including seven percent in Arkansas, home of the native Fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, and one percent in Tennessee), the NSRP claimed in 1964 to be "America's Largest Third Party".

A third formation to use the moniker "States Rights" in this time period was the "Courtney - Phelps" ticket for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the Louisiana state elections of April 19, 1960. This date is co-incidentally the date of the battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the eve of Adolph Hitler's birthday in 1889, the 1943 beginning of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, and the date of the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City in 1995 (chosen ostensibly because this date was also the second anniversary of the assault on the Branch Davidian Compound by FBI and Federal troops in 1993).





In this gubernatorial election, Democrat Jimmy H. Davis was elected with nearly 400,000 votes over Republican Francis Grevenberg. Kent Courtney, a right-wing publisher and National Chair of the Conservative Society of America (CSA), and his running mate Phelps (first name unknown), running on the "States Rights Party" ticket, received less than 13,000 votes. My interest in this obscure ticket is the existence of a set of four 1 1/8" litho buttons apparently (only one of them explicitly) linked to this Louisiana state election.

These four are all similar in manufacture to the Faubus button mentioned above, with gold backs and Union "bugs" in approximately the 5 o'clock and 7 o'clock positions. These four are various combinations of red, white, and blue and bear various slogans. One says in the center "I'm For States Rights" and around the margin "Vote the Courtney-Phelps Ticket April 19th". A second one similarly states in the center "I'm for States Rights" and around the margin "State Sovereignty Individual Liberty". A third one of similar design says "I'm for A New Party" in the center and "No Difference Between Old Parties" around the margin. I have seen this latter piece (incorrectly in my opinion) attributed to the Henry Wallace campaign of 1948. The second piece could be mistakenly associated with the Thurmond - Wright campaign of 1948.

This item is more accurately regarded as a precursor to the slogan "Not a dime's worth of difference" (between the two parties) used by George Wallace in 1968. The fourth of this apparent series states simply "Independent American Party". One piece of evidence linking this to the other three buttons (and to Courtney) is that Courtney was publisher of the *Independent American* (previously called *Free Men Speak*). The slogan is again a precursor of George Wallace's American Independent Party of 1968. A fifth 1 1/8" litho item, which is of similar manufacture, says "Repeal Income Tax". This pin may be linked with the 1960 Courtney effort or with Sullivan and the Constitution Party mentioned on the next page.



The typestyle is different from the other four (which have a type style like that of the Faubus pin). There are also at least two other celluloid "Repeal Income Tax" pins, one is similar to the one described above, the other has a stars and stripes border.

Despite the similarities in manufacture of the items, It is not clear whether or not there were any actual links between Courtney and his April 1960 Louisiana effort and the NSRP campaign for Faubus the same fall. Faubus was not on the Louisiana ballot that year.

Further complicating the lineage and descent of these "parties" are the facts that the same Kent Courtney of Louisiana is listed as the Vice-Presidential candidate of the "Conservative Party" of New Jersey with J. Bracken Lee of Utah as Presidential Candidate, receiving 8,708 votes in 1960.

## 1948: LANEY FOR PRESIDENT

Here's a real rarity: a States Rights hopeful button. Democratic Governor Benjamin Travis Laney of Arkansas was one of the top possibilities to head the ticket when the States Rights Democrats ("Dixiecrats") walked out of Truman's Democratic convention in 1948. Laney dithered at first and announced that he wouldn't attend the Dixiecrat convention in Birmingham, Alabama. He changed his mind at the last minute and went to Birmingham but stayed in his hotel room instead of attending the convention. The presidential nomination went to South Carolina Governor Strom Thurmond.

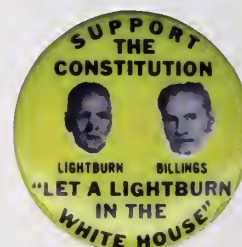


In the same November election, the Constitution Party in Texas received 18,612 votes for Charles L. Sullivan and Merritt B. Curtis. There are at least two name buttons for this effort (RWB, one litho, one cello) that say "Constitution Party Sullivan for President" and a smaller one with a lone blue star and "Constitution Party". There is also an additional (celluloid?) button which mentions Sullivan that I have seen pictured. The "Repeal Income Tax" button mentioned above may be more appropriately placed with this campaign.

Also in 1960, conservative "Unpledged Electors" received substantial numbers of votes in Alabama and Mississippi, actually carrying the latter state. These eight unpledged electors from Mississippi and six of the "regular" Democratic electors from Alabama voted for U. S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia for President and Strom Thurmond for Vice-President. In addition, one Democratic elector from Oklahoma voted for Byrd and Senator Barry Goldwater, giving Byrd a total of 15 electoral votes. There are several Byrd for President items from this period (including a 3 1/2" picture button) which may have arisen from this or an earlier 1956 Mississippi effort. (Byrd picture buttons from his 1932 effort to obtain the Democratic nomination show an obviously younger man.) There is also a 1 1/8" red on white, litho "Unpledged States Rights Electors" button which is seen with moderate frequency, and is presumably from this 1960 effort. This item uses the same union label configuration (and presumably is of the same manufacture) but does not use the same typestyle as the first three Courtney-Phelps items mentioned above.

In 1964, these extreme Conservative efforts were eclipsed first by the George Wallace candidacy (with the nomination of tentative slates of third-party candidates for state offices, as for example in North Carolina), and then by the subsequent nomination of Barry Goldwater by the Republican Party.

Ironically, Goldwater was of part-Jewish ancestry, and therefore was anathema to the anti-Semitic elements of the right wing movement. The 1960-1964 incarnation of the Constitution Party ended as it had begun, in Texas, where Joseph B. Lightburn and Theodore Billings received 5,060 votes in 1964. There are two buttons for this effort, a 7/8" cello with the candidates' names, and a 1 1/4" jugate with a yellow background using the slogans "Support the Constitution" and "Let a Lightburn in the White House". They capitalized on the fact that the presidential candidate's initials were the opposite of those of the much-derided sitting presidents' (JBL versus LBJ).



## DONATE POLITICAL ITEMS TO A GOOD CAUSE

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Phil Kellerman is APIC # 14635



In 1964, The NSRP did somewhat better than the Constitution Party, but the ticket of violent racist agitators John Kasper and Jesse B. Stoner, fielded by "America's Largest Third Party," fell behind the Socialist Workers Party, the Socialist Labor Party, and the Prohibitionists. Their ticket garnered only 6,593 recorded votes in the states of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Montana. There is a 1 1/4" RWB cello button "NSRP / Kasper And Stoner / America's Largest Third Party" (with a "fake" or re-run variant). The "original" one of these purports to be a genuine item from this campaign, but they are both of uncertain provenance in my opinion.

Following the defeat of 1964, the NSRP leadership determined that electoral resources were best directed to state and local efforts. In Durham, North Carolina, during the 1965-1966 period, when I was 15 to 16 years old, I observed the campaigns of a local racist crank named Lloyd Jacobs, who ran in 1965 for Mayor, and in 1966 for the State Legislature. The only items from these campaigns that I was aware of are posters and issues of the *Thunderbolt* newspaper supporting his 1966 effort, and some small incoherent racist newspaper advertisements from the 1965 Mayoral campaign.

The Conservative Party of Virginia also ran candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney General in 1965. There is a 7/8" black on yellow litho name pin ("Vote Conservative - Story - Putney - Carter") from this campaign. The group was apparently an independent state-based third party effort apart from the national campaigns during the same period. I have not tried to document connections between these candidates and the NSRP or its successors. Also in 1965, the native Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell ran for Virginia Governor. There are several dramatic paper items from this campaign.

In 1968, George Wallace ran as the nominee of another third party, the American Independent Party (AIP), receiving nearly 10 million votes (14%) and five Southern states' electoral votes. This effort (and Wallace's efforts in the 1972 Democratic primaries) are beyond the scope of this paper.



## THE WHITE MAN'S VIEWPOINT

MAY 1966

SPECIAL N. C. ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

ISSUE #77

THIS SUPPLEMENT IS IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR 12 PAGE ISSUE #77

# Your White Supremacy Candidate

## LLOYD JACOBS, THE WHITE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

In Durham County, North Carolina, Lloyd Jacobs is a candidate for the N. C. State House of Representatives subject to the primary election of May 28, 1966. He is running on the White Supremacy, Anti-Jewish platform of the National States Rights Party which advocates a Free White America and the expulsion of all Jews, communists and negroes from America.

### OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

Mr. Lloyd Jacobs is a White Christian citizen of Durham who has long been active in civic and political activities. Much of his life has been devoted to the needy and others who need help in fulfilling the full duties of citizenship. As Chapter Leader of the N.S.R.P.'s North Carolina Chapter No. 12, he is running with the full support of the National States Rights Party and all other Loyal White people in Durham County.

### CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

Mr. Jacobs' campaign is now well under way. All White people in the State may offer their services to this White Supremacy campaign by writing Lloyd Jacobs at 1102 Franklin Street, Durham, N. C. or by phoning him at 682-6974. His campaign manager is C. Glenn Ferrell, 1106 North Guthrie Avenue, Durham, N. C. Phone 682-7629. All Party members and friends in Durham and



LLOYD JACOBS

## Jacobs Wants White Votes Only

As a candidate for the North Carolina House of Representatives from Durham County, Lloyd Jacobs only wants White votes. He is willing to let the other candidates fight over the negro bloc vote. This way, when Jacobs is elected by White votes only, he

Jacobs will introduce a resolution in which the State Legislature will call upon all Whites to protect themselves and counteract the unConstitutional federal campaign to "fire" Whites. That is what is being done under the evil Civil Rights Act of 1964.

## REFUSE FEDERAL SCHOOL MONEY

Upon being elected to the legislature, Lloyd Jacobs will introduce legislation that will prohibit any school system in North Carolina from accepting any federal funds that require compliance with the so-called federal guidelines.

The Supreme Court decision of 1954 which outlawed separate schools for the White and black races only said that no State could maintain a segregated school system. That ruling did not order compulsory mixing. FEDERAL GUIDELINES ORDER MIXING

Under the unConstitutional Civil Rights Act of 1964, the U.S. Commissioner of Education has ordered all public school systems and districts to deliberately mix the races in the classroom and to bus innocent little White children to negro schools and to bus negro students from negro town to White schools. If they refuse to do that, all federal funds will be cut off.

States Rights Party say that our public schools must refuse federal money rather than submit to forced race-mixing.

Federal funds to local schools are only a drop in the bucket compared to our State and local taxes that finance the schools. Those politicians and school officials who intend to force massive race-mixing on our children in return for a few federal pennies are certainly willing to sell out cheap.

### NO NEGRO TEACHERS FOR WHITE CHILDREN

Under the federal guidelines, all school systems that receive federal funds must integrate their teaching faculties and place a certain percentage of negro teachers over White children. That is another reason why Lloyd Jacobs and the N.S.R.P. say that all school systems must refuse federal funds. That is another reason why most White voters in Durham County will vote for

Edward R. Fields lost control of the NSRP in 1983 after J. B. Stoner was convicted of conspiracy in the 1958 bombing of Civil Rights leader Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth's Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. His current organization, the America First Party, was founded in 1993. In 1994 he addressed the Populist Party National Convention, and remained active in anti-Semitic agitation and propaganda, publishing an anti-Semitic tabloid newspaper called *The Truth at Last* from Marietta, Georgia. This paper is, in effect, the successor to the *Thunderbolt*. As late as 1998, he was still active, collaborating with Stoner on militant right-wing activities. In April 2005, Stoner died at the age of 81 without apologizing for his role in the bombing of Bethel Baptist Church and for his promotion of racial bigotry. In addition to his prominent role in the NSRP and other racist minor parties, he ran for electoral office in the Democratic primaries in Georgia from 1970 to 1990. In 1970, he ran for Georgia governor in the race won by Jimmy Carter. In 1972, he ran for Lieutenant Governor and, in 1990, four years after he was paroled for the bombing in Birmingham, he again ran for Lieutenant Governor and received 31,000 votes.

The modern successors to these Rightist third parties of the 1950's and 1960's include the Constitution Party of Howard Phillips and the now-apparently defunct Populist Party. The Populist Party's principal claim to fame was its promotion of the sometime Klansman (and federal prisoner) David Duke as a candidate in the 1980's. Duke has most recently (as of this writing) declined to serve as a candidate in 2004 for the seat of retiring Congressman David Vitter.

The current incarnation of the Constitution Party was founded in 1992 as the "United States Taxpayers Party" by Howard Phillips, a former Nixon Administration official and chairman of the Conservative Coalition. In that year, Phillips was the presidential nominee and was on the ballot in 21 states with Albion Knight Jr. as his running mate. In 1996 the party achieved ballot access in 39 states, with Howard Phillips as its presidential nominee and constitutional scholar Herb Titus as its vice-presidential nominee. In 1999, at its national nominating convention for the 2000 elections, convention delegates chose to change the party name to "Constitution Party" believing that the new name better reflected the party's primary policy approach of enforcing the U.S. Constitution's provisions and limitations. Also at that convention, Howard Phillips was elected to be the party's presidential nominee for 2000. Dr. J. Curtis Frazier of Missouri was selected as his vice-presidential running mate at a meeting of the Party's National Committee over the Labor Day weekend of 2000. The party received a brief boost in the media when conservative US Senator Bob Smith -- an announced GOP Presidential hopeful -- bolted from the Republican Party to seek the Constitution Party nomination in 2000 (although Smith exited from the Constitution Party race just two weeks later). State affiliates of this party appeared on election ballots in 2000 under various names including the Constitution Party, US Taxpayers Party, American Heritage Party, American Independence Party, Conservative Party, Constitutional Party, Concerned Citizens Party, Right To Life Party and various other state-derivative Taxpayers Party banners.

The Constitution Party held its 2004 national convention in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on June 23- 26, 2004. The Convention was billed as an effort to "rally Americans in support of a return to constitutionally limited government." According to its website, the Party is "known for its strong advocacy of fidelity to the constitution, less government spending, reduced taxes and a commitment to protect life, liberty, and property." Its slogans are "Honor God, Defend the Family, Restore the Republic."







Michael A. Peroutka was unanimously nominated to be the party's presidential candidate at the national convention, and Chuck Baldwin was nominated as the party's Vice-Presidential candidate. The website states that "Michael Peroutka and the Constitution Party will fight to defend America against its foreign and domestic enemies in order to return to a Republic of Sovereign States based on Biblical principles."

A critical interpretation of the Constitution Party's platform by Travis McAdam (Research Director for the Montana Human Rights Network) asserts that "Howard Phillips founded the national Constitution Party in 1992, combining Christian Reconstruction with themes of the militia movement. (Christian) Reconstructionists believe that civil law should mirror Old Testament biblical law, meaning capital punishment should be extended to gays, lesbians, blasphemers, and adulterers. People who are not "Christian enough" could be denied citizenship, or worse, be executed. The party also promotes "New World

Order" conspiracy theories similar to those of the militia movement."

On November 2, 2004, the Peroutka-Baldwin ticket received 129,255 votes (based on unofficial state totals). The ticket appeared on 36 states under multiple different names (including Alaska Independence, American Constitution, American Independent, Concerned Citizens, Constitution, Independent American, Nebraska, and United States Taxpayers, as well as Nonpartisan, Independent, and Write-In designations). In 2000, the Constitution Party Candidates received only 101,278 votes.

Peroutka was also supported by the "League of the South, a "Neo-Confederate" organization with strong support in Alabama, where Peroutka received 2,007 votes. Alabama is the home of Constitution Party ally Justice Roy Moore, whose aide, Tom Parker, was elected to the Supreme Court in November. Alabama voters also rejected a move to strike segregationist language from the State Constitution.

Peroutka's largest vote came from California, where he received 21,057 votes, compared to 16,273 for the American Independent (Constitution) Party's 2000 nominees. The largest percentages of total vote recorded for Peroutka came respectively from Utah (2,131 votes per Congressional District), Alaska (1,612 v/CD), and Idaho (1,538 v/CD).

The Constitution Party and its State affiliates ran candidates for the U. S. Senate in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Utah, and candidates for Governor in Missouri and Montana.

In addition, Rick Jore, Montana State House candidate of the Constitution Party, initially won a December recount battle in District Court of Lake County. He was then appointed to the 12th District seat by Montana Governor Judy Mertz, in a move that effectively gave control of the state House of Representatives to her Republican Party. Jore would be the first Constitution Party candidate to win a seat in a State legislature. He previously served in the House as a Republican from the Charlo area; and was defeated two years ago in his first try as a Constitution Party candidate. The District Court's decision was appealed to the Montana Supreme Court by the defeated Democrat Jeanne Windham and was overturned.

The Montana Supreme Court subsequently declared "one or more" contested ballots to be invalid in this disputed race, overturning a decision that the race was tied. This gave Montana Democrats control of the state House of Representatives, as the incoming governor is a Democrat. The House of Representatives, which convened January 3, will be divided 50-50 between Democrats and Republicans and will ultimately settle disputes about the seating of its own members.

Milo Pyne (APIC #777) started collecting political items at the age of 10. He has been active in the Democratic Party and worked with third-party efforts like People's Party, Socialist Party and Citizens Party, as well as running as an independent candidate for Congress and other offices. He is currently a member of the North Carolina State Democratic Executive Committee.



# Eugene McCarthy: a reminiscence

By Michael Kelly

My first McCarthy button was a lucky find. It was 1964. I was living at a Jesuit prep school outside of Washington, DC and had become interested in political buttons through a fellow student. At the time my collection consisted of a dozen Eisenhower and Nixon lithos found in my Dad's dresser plus a handful of MacArthur buttons discovered in my grandfather's desk.

Full of the enthusiasm of the new collector, I wrote to several U.S. senators running for re-election that year, asking for buttons. Back in 1964, almost no one made buttons outside of the campaigns themselves and campaigns still made them by the thousands. Television was increasing in importance but old fashion campaign rallies and public meetings were still a major focus. People sometimes wore buttons for candidates even when they weren't attending a political event.

My letters drew a few courteous replies, including from Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, heading for an easy re-election back in Minnesota. His office sent me several handsome 1-1/2" lithos that just read "McCarthy" with a tiny star below the small "c" against a white background. Above and below the name was a stripe in the shape of a ribbon (dark blue above and a lighter blue below). The rim had two union logos but no disclaimer (this was before federal regulations required identification of the source of campaign material).

There had been earlier McCarthy buttons. After all, he won his first of five congressional elections in 1948 and then upset incumbent Republican U.S. Senator Edward Thye in 1958. But no McCarthy button would be as widely imitated as that 1964 Senate button.

I met Senator McCarthy a few times while at high school; his son attended the same school and the senator would show up at the occasional football game. In those days, the U.S. Senate was debating the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and there were still whiffs of Clay and Calhoun in that yet-august body. To a 15-year-old with an interest in politics, a United States Senator was big stuff.

Four years later, I was at the University of Notre Dame and Senator McCarthy was the shockingly successful insurgent candidate for President driving President Johnson from the White House. Early McCarthy staff had used the old buttons from 1964 and later staff reissued similar buttons. My handful of buttons from 1964 turned out to be good trading items, as collectors wanted the originals. Eventually more than a dozen versions of the ribbon stripe button would appear. Variations include "Republicans for McCarthy" in litho and celluloid, two district delegate buttons ("9th dist" and "12th dist"), a splendid 4" picture button, a tab, and an orange-and-black version targeted at Black voters that reads "BAM" (alternatively explained as standing for "Black Americans" or "By Any Means").



During the 1988 campaign, Keynoter editor Michael Kelly interviewed Eugene McCarthy. The interview was featured in the Winter 1989 issue.





I saw McCarthy again in 1968, as Indiana's Democratic presidential primary was a three-way brawl between Irishmen; McCarthy, Robert F. Kennedy and Indiana Governor Roger Branigan (a Johnson/Humphrey surrogate). The Fighting Irish of Notre Dame were naturally interested in the battle so many students and faculty joined in. I recall that button collector Chuck Nau was particularly active in the campus campaign for RFK and Notre Dame Professor James Bogle was McCarthy's state chairman.

McCarthy's incredible 1968 campaign is a great story that new collectors would find worth exploring. [See *The Keynoter* Winter 1989 and Fall 2003]. What began as a hopeless gesture wound up driving a powerful President from the White House and becoming a symbol for a generation. His later presidential campaigns - as a Democrat in 1972, an independent in 1976 and a minor party candidate in 1988 - were more educational seminars than grabs at power.

It was during the 1988 campaign that I had the opportunity to interview Eugene McCarthy at length, first published in *The Keynoter* Winter 1989. He was unhurried and enjoyed not being asked the usual questions. We started with a question about the merger of Minnesota's Democratic and Farmer/Labor parties when he was a county chairman and went on from there. What followed was, for me at least, a delightful hour of political stories ("Bigelow drowned under strange circumstances in some northern lake and Charlie became president of the company but I think Roosevelt or Truman paroled him or pardoned him. There was something funny about it.").

When the call finally came for him to leave for that evening's speech, we shook hands warmly. I told him, "I have waited long to warm my hands at this fire." The Irish poet in him seemed to enjoy the compliment.

Given his powerful 1968 showing, observers expected McCarthy to remain a force but he never had the lust for power that marks most politicians. He seemed to be guided more by his own intellectual concerns than a desire to control. During the peak of his 1968 campaign, he was asked why he was running. In reply, he quoted Irish poet Williams Butler Yeats:

Nor law, nor duty bade me fight  
Nor public men, nor cheering crowds:  
A lonely impulse of delight  
Drove to this tumult in the clouds.

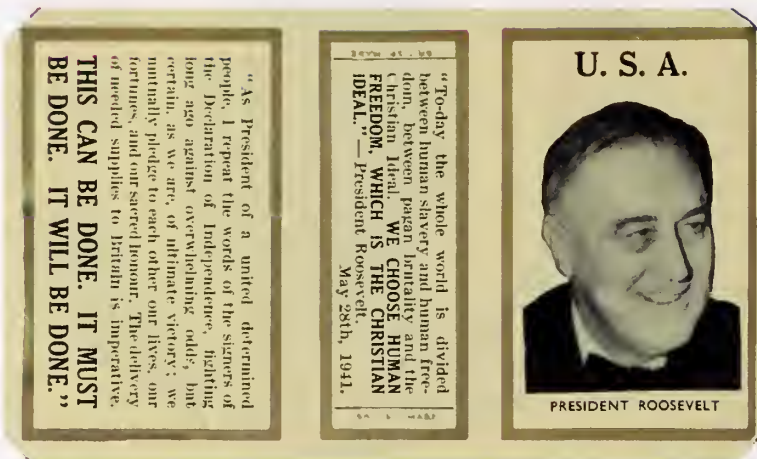


The brown McCarthy buttons are from 1972 when his main effort was focused against frontrunner Ed Muskie in the March 21 Illinois primary.



# Get a Grip!

By Robert Fratkin



There are two types of collectors in most collectible categories. Those who, when confronted with a scarce item, will pass on the item if it is not in perfect condition, and those who are willing to purchase a not-perfect item because it "fills a space" in their collection until a better one comes along. Over the years, I have been in the latter category more often than not.

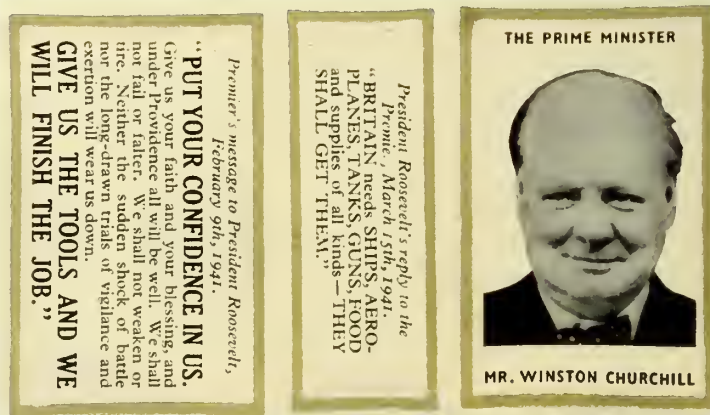
Sometimes, a better one does come along, but often, the opportunity never comes. This is one of those collectibles.

When your objective is to collect twentieth century history, there are many fascinating objects that often go overlooked. For years I

have been collecting historical grips, a definite subset of American and British historical memorabilia. In that time, I have been surprised at how many different historical grips I have been able to find.

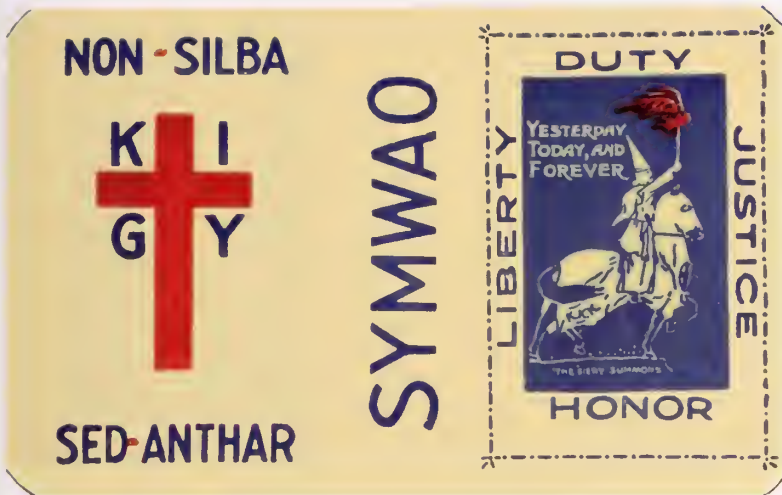
We here in the ex-colonies call them match box covers, but in Britain, where they first appeared, they are known as grips. Not an inappropriate name considering that these three-sided metal, paper and celluloid objects grip the top and bottom of match boxes. In America, in the 1910s through 1930s, before hard match boxes with wooden matches were supplanted by match books and paper matches, many grips were used for product advertising. But in Britain, where most grips were manufactured, many grips were issued to commemorate events, from coronations to World Wars I and II. In this issue of *The Keynoter*, we are showing some of these interesting collectibles.

Along with British-oriented historical events, the good news is that there were also grips made with Anglo-American and solely American themes. The bad news is that owing to their non-sealed nature, unlike celluloid buttons, they frequently became foxed, particularly in the damp English climate. One grip that is seen on eBay with fair regularity is the Churchill portrait grip, at least half of which listed are foxed. Through the efforts of our Illustrations Editor, Germaine Broussard, we have taken pictures of the two sides and the spine of many of these grips and put them together so as to show all three sides as one. If you are a grips collector, I would like to hear from you.

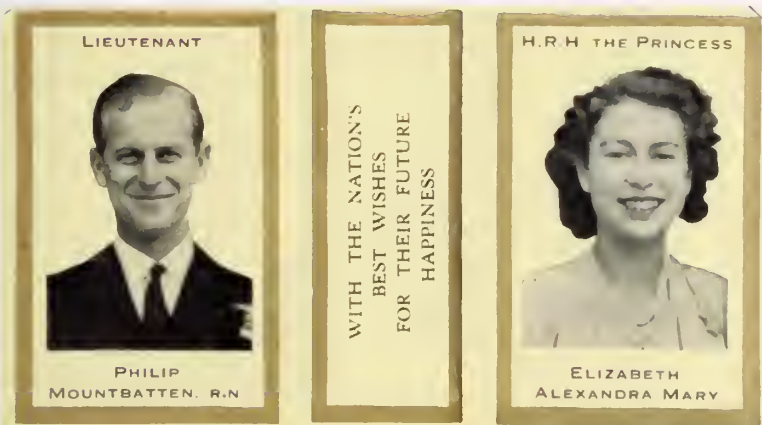


Robert Fratkin (APIC #793), a past president of the APIC (1978-1983), is a frequent contributor and former editor of *The Keynoter*. His collecting interests include presidential campaigns 1896-1964 and individuals and moments in American history; Lindbergh, Hearst, LaGuardia, Coughlin, CCC, WWI, WWII, Desert Storm, etc. His long interest in British history also has led him to collect Boer War, Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra items.





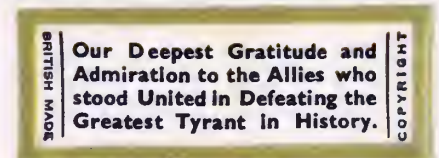
1930s Ku Klux Klan grip.



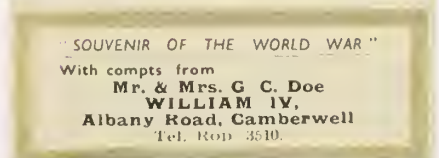
1947 marriage of Princess Elizabeth and Philip.

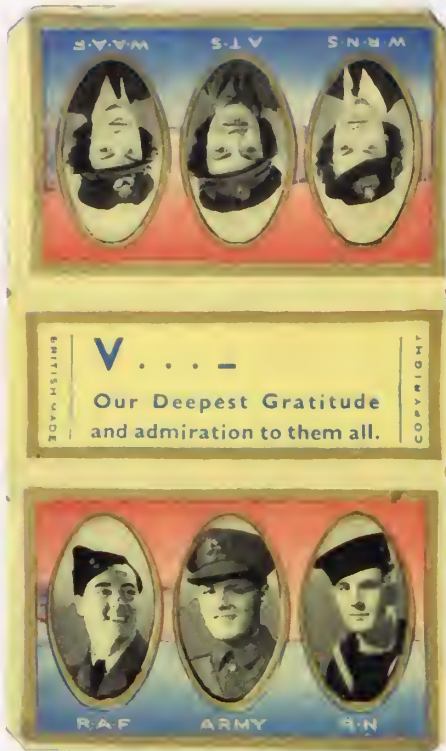


Edith Cavell, a British nurse working in Belgium, was shot by a German firing squad in 1915 as an allied spy. She was one of the first martyrs featured in anti-German atrocity propaganda.

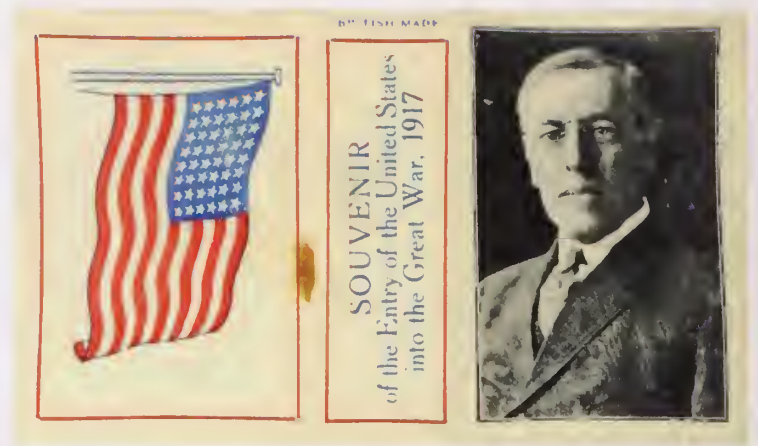


The Big Three: Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.





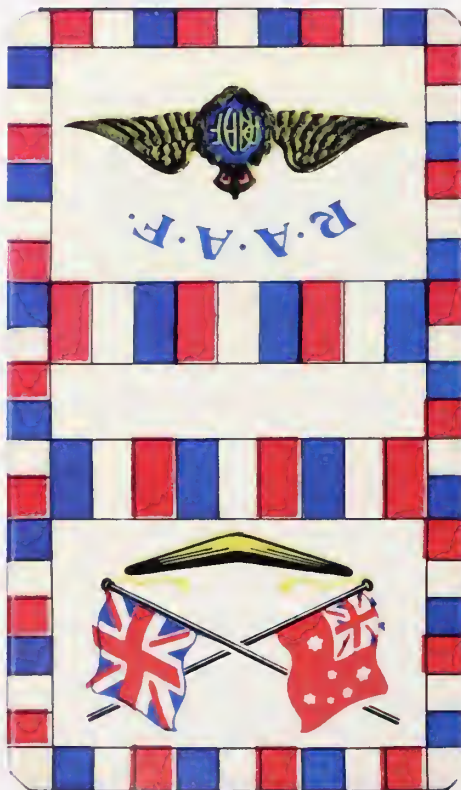
Britain's gallant warriors.



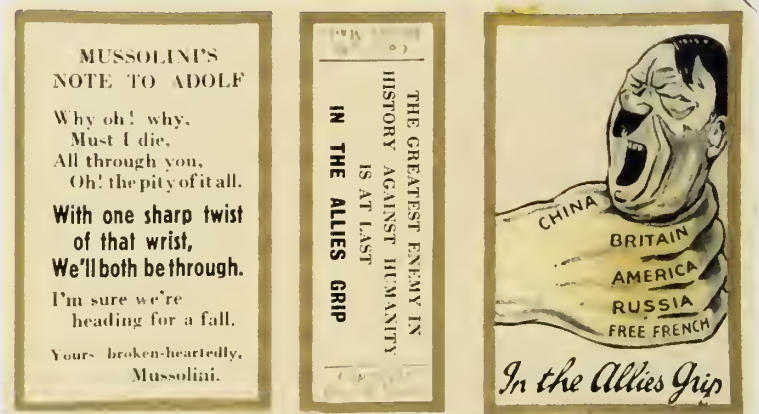
1917 President Woodrow Wilson.



1937 coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

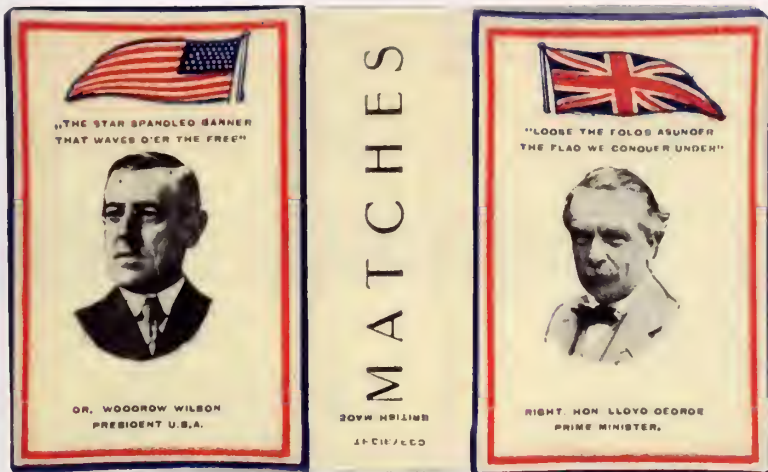


Royal Australian Air Force.



1944 Anti-Hitler grip.





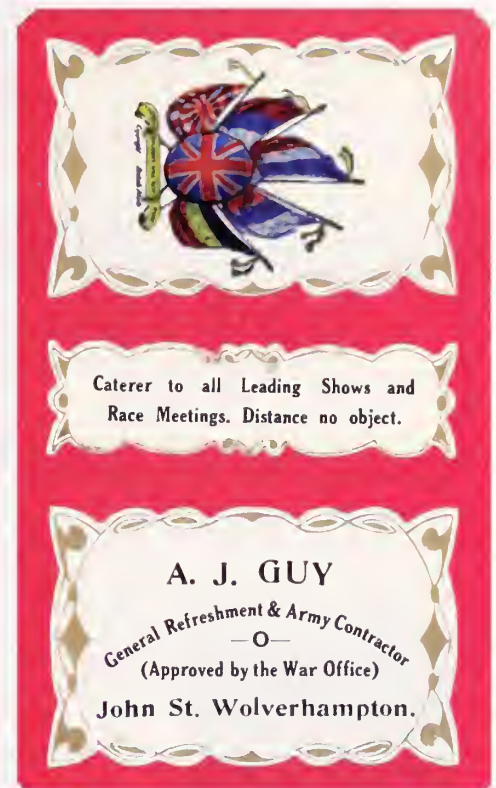
1918 Atlantic Alliance: President Woodrow Wilson and Prime Minister Lloyd George.



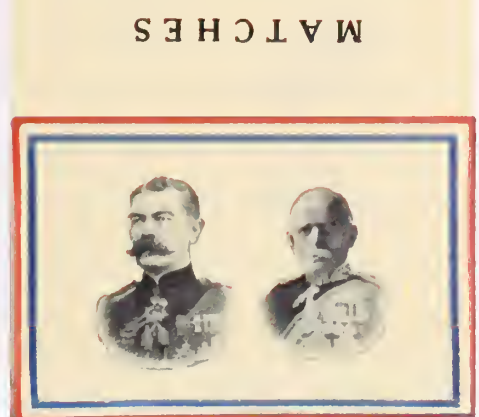
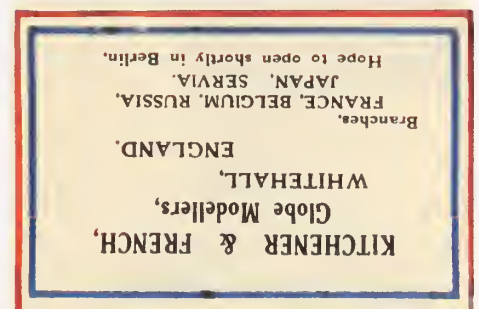
1953: Britain's new Queen.



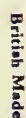
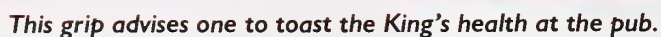
British heroes of The Great War.



British grips were often patriotic.



Read the upper message - an example of British wartime humor.



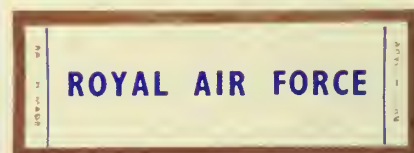
WWI patriotic humor.



# CALENDAR

	JAN	FEB	MARCH
Sun	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28
Mon	4 11 18 25	8 15 22 29	8 15 22 29
Tue	5 12 19 26	9 16 23 30	9 16 23 30
Wed	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24
Thurs	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25
Fri	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26
Sat	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27
	MAY	JUNE	
Sun	1 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29	
Mon	2 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30	
Tue	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24	
Wed	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	
Thurs	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	
Fri	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	
Sat	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	
	JULY	AUG	SEPT
Sun	1 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29	1 8 15 22 29
Mon	2 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30	2 9 16 23 30
Tue	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24
Wed	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25
Thurs	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26
Fri	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27
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Sun	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 30
Mon	4 11 18 25	8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Tue	5 12 19 26	9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Wed	6 13 20 27	10 17 24	8 15 22 29
Thurs	7 14 21 28	11 18 25	9 16 23 30
Fri	8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	10 17 24 31
Sat	9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	11 18 25 31

# 1985



"The gratitude of every home in our Island, in our Empire, and indeed throughout the world, except in the abodes of the guilty, goes out to the British women who have sustained by odds, unnumbered in their constant challenge and mortal danger, are turning the tide of world war by their prowess and by their devotion."

— THE PRIME MINISTER, 1940





# “Rally, Men of Michigan” Julia A. Moore and the Greenback Party

By Michael Kelly



Julia A. Moore

*"Come all good people, far and near,  
Oh, come and see what you can hear."*

- Julia Moore

Julia A. Moore was a bad poet. Not just your ordinary, every day, run-of-the-mill bad poet. She was famed across the nation as a bad poet; celebrated as a bad poet. Her book, *The Sweet Singer of Michigan*, was published in 1876 to a loud and raucous chorus of literary boos. Book reviewers gleefully criticized the poet for her maudlin poems, forced rhyme, ridiculous wording and inconsistent meter. Reviewers called it "a mile post in the history of bad poetry," were moved to exclaim "we know nothing like it in ancient or modern literature and on the whole we are not sorry," and declared "Shakespeare, could he read it, would be glad that he was dead."

The singular quality of Mrs. Moore's poetry was its unintentional humor. No matter how hard she tried to write serious verse it nearly always turned out funny. Mark Twain counted her as his favorite poet because she made him laugh and Twain modeled the character Emmeline Grangerford in *Huckleberry Finn* after her. Stephen Leacock, in his 1938 book, *Humor and Humanity: An Introduction to the Study of Humor*, called Julia Moore America's "greatest super-comic poet."

An example of Moore's work is this first verse from "Brigham Young's Wives."

*'Tis said that Brigham Young is dead,  
The man with nineteen wives;  
The greatest Mormon of the West  
Is dead, no more to rise;  
He left behind his nineteen wives  
Forsaken and forlorn;  
The papers state his death was caused  
By eating too much green corn.*



Peter Cooper

Now you understand why Shakespeare would be glad he was dead.

In Michigan, the poet is still remembered today. One Michigan high school band still plays the anthem she wrote for their town. In 1997, Governor John Engler declared the first week of December Julia A. Moore Week. There's even a motorcycle gang that uses her portrait as an emblem and visits her grave once a year. For over a decade, Flint, Michigan (home of radical firebrands ranging from the 1937 Sit Down Strikers to Academy Award winner Michael Moore) celebrated Julia Moore's life and work with an annual Julia A. Moore Bad Poetry Festival, complete with a bad poetry contest that drew dreadful work from poets across the country.

But few are aware of Moore's radical politics and the way she threw her work into the political fray. Julia Moore (like her modern namesake, Michael) was no mere moderate. She eschewed both major parties for the party of the far left, supporting the Greenback Party and its 1876 ticket of Peter Cooper and Samuel Cary.

"The Sweet Singer of Michigan" joined the political battle with her mighty pen. Here are three examples, drawn from the modern anthology of her work, *Mortal Refrains* by Thomas J. Riedlinger (Michigan State University Press, 1998).



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## Rally, Men of Michigan

(AIR - "Yankee Doodle")

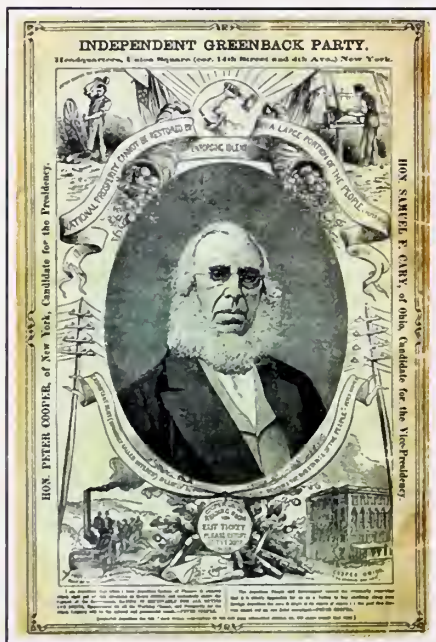
Come rally, men of Michigan.  
Rally from all direction,  
For yet you are a party man  
In this Presidential election;  
And vote for an independent man,  
One that appreciates hard labor -  
Hurrah for Peter Cooper, boys,  
He would be our greenback saver.

### CHORUS:

Hurrah for Peter Cooper, boys,  
Hurrah for Colonel Cary -  
All laboring men who are not insane  
Will vote for Cooper and Cary.

And if they by their platform stand,  
They are the men we want, sir -  
Our nation needs some honest men,  
Cooper and Cary are the men, sir.  
Some say Cary is too old  
A man to be in office,  
But we, the independent men,  
Want men that will be honest.

Uncle Peter is a very old man -  
His age is four score and ten, sir -  
Let Cooper and Cary keep marching on  
Throughout our Michigan, sir.  
Let Cooper gain the victory  
O'er the money rings in our nation;  
If Cooper and Cary gain the day,  
Then peace will be in our nation.





## Hurrah For Cooper And Cary

(AIR -- "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys")

We will rally in the city,  
We will gather from the farms,  
Shouting equalization,  
Greenbacks a legal tender,  
Then the poor will get along,  
The poor that dwell throughout our nation.

### CHORUS:

Three cheers for Cooper and Cary,  
Hurrah, boys, hurrah;  
Three cheers for our nation,  
In peace and in war;  
If it were not for our laboring men,  
What would our nation do --  
Take this in consideration.

It is now one hundred years,  
Or just one century,  
Stood grand this good old nation,  
And our forefathers fought  
That we may not be a slave --  
A slave to the monarchy of England.

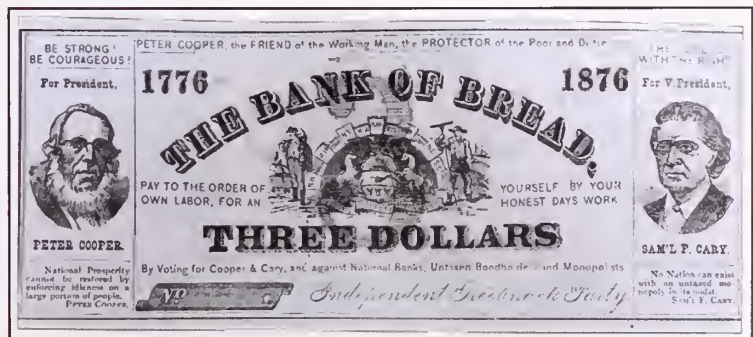
Revolutionary war was fought  
With the British, this we hear,  
To make this an independent nation;  
We, the independent men,  
We will not be a slave,  
To bond-holders in our nation.

The Republicans are for gold,  
And the nation as it is;  
Take this in consideration.  
In eighteen seventy-nine  
Taxes must be paid in gold,  
If Hayes and Wheeler gain election.  
The Democrats are for gold,  
Reform and economy;  
What better off will be our nation,  
If Tilden and Hendricks,  
If they gain the day --  
Poor people will come to starvation.



Come, freeman, now arise,  
Put your shoulder to the wheel  
This Presidential election;  
Vote for an independent man,  
One in favor of greenbacks,  
In this great financial question.

Three cheers for Cooper and Cary,  
May they keep marching on --  
Marching with God upon the right, boys,  
May they conquer o'er their foes  
And the cursed money rings --  
Right will yet conquer might, boys.



## The Independent Party

Come all ye American citizens,  
Wherever you may be,  
Come put your shoulder to the wheel,  
This year of jubilee.  
Help fill the dear old Congress  
With honest hearted men,  
And in the Presidential chair  
Put "Cooper" if we can.

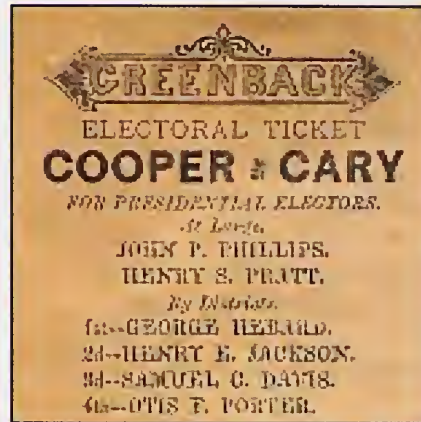
### CHORUS:

Three cheers, three cheers for "Cooper,"  
Likewise for "Cary" too -  
Three cheers for our nation, and the  
Red, white and blue.  
We want men that are honest,  
We want men that are true,  
We want men that are not afraid  
To do their duty too.

On an independent platform  
The "Cooper party" stand -  
Their motto is "soft money" and  
Good will to every man;  
And make the rich old capitalists  
Pay taxes on their bonds,  
To give the poor, hard laboring class  
A chance to get along.

We want the men that appreciate  
Hard labor, if we can -  
Prosperity will then return  
In our united land.  
We'll have some hopes of charity  
Throughout our country then,  
And drive the hopes on to their place,  
Cooper and Cary are the men.

Let Cooper make the greenbacks,  
Stamped with the government seal -  
They will equal then gold specie in  
All our nation's deal.  
Then we can pay our government bonds  
Whenever they come due -  
It's the only way from another debt  
The people can see through.



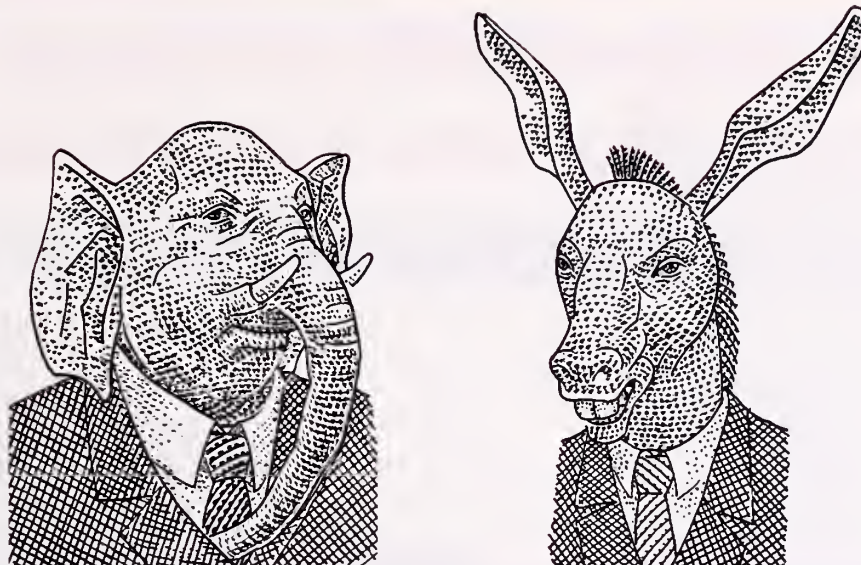
It took the gold our nation made  
For sixteen years or so,  
To pay the interest on the debts;  
And we'd really like to know  
How we can pay the principal  
Whenever it comes due,  
If we do not have a substitute,  
What will our people do.

The old political parties,  
We think they have forgot  
Our nation's good, our people's wants -  
Cooper and Cary they have not.  
Come now, my fellow citizens,  
We pray you all take note,  
And let your common sense prevail  
Before you cast your vote.

In these jaded days of spin doctors and sound bites, how sweet the voice from 1876 Michigan can sound to ears deadened by TV spots and rap songs. As a reviewer in the *Rochester Democrat* wrote over a century ago, "If Julia A. Moore would kindly deign to shed some of her poetry on our humble grave, we should be but too glad to go out and shoot ourselves tomorrow."

For more information about Julia A. Moore, visit the Flint Public Library's Julia A. Moore Poetry Contest website at <http://www.flint.lib.mi.us/about/programs/jmoore/> or Western Michigan University's Julia A. Moore home page at <http://www.wmich.edu/english/txt/Moore/index.html>. A Google search for "Julia A. Moore poetry" will give you plenty of places to go. Special thanks to Renee Nixon of the Flint Public Library and Linda Moxam of the Flint Cultural Center.





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# For the Large Political Items Collector: The Tom Dewey House

By Paul Rozycki

You started the hobby with a few one-inch buttons, then you moved up to the 3-1/2 inchers, then perhaps some six-inch buttons, 3-D items, and some large posters or banners of your favorite candidate.

Maybe it's time to move up to a truly large political collectible—the home of a twice nominated presidential candidate.

In Owosso, Michigan the boyhood home of 1944 and 1948 Republican nominee and New York Governor Thomas Dewey is for sale. The historic home was built in 1898 by William Bigelow, a local pharmacist and banker and was acquired by the Edmund Dewey family in 1912. Young Thomas lived there until his graduation from high school. (Dewey was born at another location in Owosso, which has since been torn down and replaced by a Tim Horton's Doughnut shop, though

there is a commemorative plaque in the parking lot.) Dewey's mother lived in the house until her death in 1955. In recent years, the home has been owned by the Meuleman family and now the Perrault family.

The home is described as containing "beautiful oak woodwork, doors and trim throughout." It also has "an open staircase, glass paned and oak pocket doors, sunroom, fireplace, in-ground pool, covered porch and more." It was originally lit with natural gas as was common in the early 20th century, and some of the gas piping can still be seen in the home.

For slightly over \$200,000 you can own a truly unique political item. A great place to display your collection...and you can live in it.

Of course, if you buy the Dewey house, how do you improve on your collection? What's next? Mt. Vernon? Monticello?

Paul Rozycki (APIC #11384) is a Professor of Political Science at Mott Community College in Michigan. He earned his BA from Northern Illinois University and his MA from Indiana University.



Two handsome 9" buttons from 1948.



# 1892: Harrison, Blaine and the Blocks of Five

By Steve Baxley



One of the most interesting political novelty items from the 19th century is the Blocks of Five or the Administration Puzzle. This item pictures Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine and says, "Blaine is in. How can Harrison get him out?" To discover the attribution of this item one must look at two elections, not just one.

On October 24, 1888, the *Fort Wayne Indiana Sentinel* published a letter that came to be known as the "Blocks of Five" circular. A mail clerk claimed to have intercepted a letter from Colonel W. W. Dudley, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Part of the letter reads as follows:

"Divide the floaters into blocks of five and put a trusted man with necessary funds in charge of these five and make him responsible that none get away and that all vote our ticket."

During these years, the competition between the Democratic and Republican parties was fierce, and either party could win an election. Voter fraud was rampant; Indiana had many voters whose votes could be bought. Col. Dudley was in New York when the *Sentinel* published its accusations, and Dudley called the letter a forgery and started a libel suit. Harrison won the election and survived the scandal, though he received less of the popular vote than Cleveland did.

However, it seems that a witty puzzle maker in 1892 had not forgotten the "Blocks of Five" circular. James G. Blaine became Harrison's Secretary of State in 1889. He had also been Secretary of State under James A. Garfield until Garfield's assassination in 1881. As Secretary of State under Harrison, Blaine presided over the first Pan-American conference, negotiated reciprocal trade agreements with Latin America, worked for construction of a canal, and sought out naval bases in Hawaii, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He made some of the first diplomatic steps in making the United States a world power.

There were some doubts that Harrison would be re-nominated by the Republican Party in 1892. The Republicans had spent the government surplus on veteran's pensions and internal improvements. The farmers were in revolt. Harrison was seen as aloof and cold. There were still plenty of "Blaniacs" around encouraging the nomination of "the Plumed Knight."

Blaine was absent from his cabinet post most the time. He was grieving over the deaths of a son and a daughter and was sick himself. Blaine continued to deny that he was a candidate, and Harrison no doubt grew weary of all the talk that only Blaine could save the GOP.

The 1892 Republican National Convention was to begin on June 7. Blaine resigned on June 3, probably under pressure from President Harrison. The puzzle was published when speculation arose about Blaine's nomination or right after his resignation. We do know that it was 1892, not 1888 when the "Blocks of Five" puzzle was created. The puzzle maker was obviously making a comment that if it worked for Harrison in 1888, why not in 1892?



Steve Baxley (APIC #4044) received his BA degree in journalism and history from San Diego State University in 1977. He is a writer/editor at a scientific/engineering research lab in San Diego, California. Believing that an interesting story lies behind each political item, Steve feels that finding that story can sometimes be just as exciting as finding the item itself.

# FDR Clocks Part VI: Old Friends and New Finds

By Mark Furr

[Editor's Note: The FDR clocks are unusual political items, created by a convergence of grassroots political enthusiasm with a simple popular technology. *The Keynoter* has run a series of articles on this subject, starting with the Summer 2002 issue and including the Fall 2002, Winter 2002, Summer 2003 and Winter 2003 issues. This article adds to that body of knowledge.]

The last five parts in this series of articles have been instrumental in illustrating the seemingly unlimited variety of FDR (and FDR-related) clocks and lamps that are known to exist today. These silent and cherished treasures still survive in old barns, in our attics and basements, and even occasionally on the shelves of antique shops, waiting to be discovered and welcomed into our collections.

This essay will discuss five FDR associated items that are known to most collectors, but have simply not yet been addressed in previous articles. Additionally, I will unveil a unique find that was not previously known to exist (at least not within the group of seasoned FDR clock collectors with whom this author has had contact).

## The Capitol Clock

The Lux Clock Company (later known as the Lux Manufacturing Company) of Waterbury, Connecticut was established in 1914, by a German immigrant named Paul Lux. Paul had previously worked for the Waterbury Clock Company, for almost three decades, before making the decision to establish his own business. His was truly a family business that thrived and expanded until it was purchased in its entirety in 1961. During its existence, the company built additional factories in both Tennessee and Canada, all of which were managed by either Paul Lux, his sons, or his grandsons.

The "Capitol clock", as I have come to know it, is referred to by horologists as a "pendulette". This is a small, wind-up clock with spring driven pendulum movements that usually last approximately 30 hours. These pendulettes were usually comprised of a material formed when powdered sawdust was combined with a resin and molded into shape. The resulting products were then hand painted and the clock works were installed. As far as can be determined by this author, the Lux Manufacturing Company made only one clock directly associated with FDR, but produced two others that may possibly have had some relevance to him. One of these "other" pendulettes depicts two men drinking over a large beer barrel (possibly related to prohibition) and the other depicts a Scotty dog (possibly related to FDR's dog Fala). The Capitol clock produced by Lux (Fig 1) is approximately 7.25" tall, 4" wide, and 1.5" deep. The overall clock is an off-white color and shaped like the Capitol building, with the clock face centered in a pentagon with two columns astride each side. Directly above the clock face is a light turquoise colored oval containing the left profile of FDR, which is colored a slightly yellowish-cream. The very top of the dome is painted a bronze color. Hanging below the clock are two faux weights and a bronze colored pendulum. Behind the clock face, on the right side, is a small hook where the wind-up key can be stored. Examples of the Capitol clock are becoming scarce and are therefore currently valued, on average, between \$700.00 and \$800.00.



Figure 1.



## More Gibraltar Clocks

In addition to the clocks made by the Gibraltar Electric Clock Company, described in Part II of this series (*The Keynoter* - Fall 2002), I would also like to offer two additional FDR related, National Recovery Administration (NRA) clocks that were made during the FDR era. The NRA itself was born out of emergency legislation known as the National Industrial Recovery Act (passed on 16 June 1933), which FDR sought to employ as a method of economic recovery from the Great Depression. The NRA was voluntary and administered the process for devising industry-wide codes of fair business practices. The symbol of the NRA was a blue eagle and the brain child of General Hugh Johnson (Ret.), the first administrator of the NRA. This unique symbol was created in an attempt to generate enthusiasm for the NRA fair practice codes (Fig 2). Employers who accepted these codes, which dealt with minimum wage, child labor, a forty hour work week, among numerous other related issues, could place the NRA blue eagle symbol in the windows of their establishments and on their package goods. The symbol began showing up everywhere,



Figure 2.

along with

the slogan "We Do Our Part." These two previously mentioned NRA specific clocks (Fig 3) are identical with the exception that one is also a lamp. The clocks are both inscribed with raised lettering on the back that reads:

GIBRALTAR ELECTRIC CLOCK COMPANY, INC.  
JERSEY CITY, NJ  
PAT PEND  
MODEL 165



Figure 3.

The clocks measure approximately 7.62" tall, 6" wide (at the widest part) and 2.62" deep (with the lamp measuring 10.5" in height without the shade). Uniquely, each clock face measures 3.75" instead of the normal 4.5" found in the majority of both Windsor and United clocks of the period.

An eagle is depicted at the bottom of each clock along with the letters "NRA" printed directly above its head. To the right of the eagle (as you face the clock) are the letters "US". Each side of the clock has a scalloped edge that cascades downward and is divided into four separate sections, each smaller than the one underneath it. As always, the eagle is holding a small gear in one talon and a cluster of lightening bolts in the other.





## The Bar Scene

A long, slow search within the darkened recesses of an old antique shop finally paid dividends when I discovered a dusty old clock that had probably not been moved for years. Once I finally freed it from its confined space, I stood staring at a very uncommon "Repeal" clock (Fig 4).

The structure of the clock is magnificent and possesses the most "activity" of any FDR related time piece I have ever collected. The 13.25" structure is a bar scene composed of three tiers. As you face the clock, the bottom tier exhibits two tables with three, very well dressed individuals seated at each. The table on the left has a woman seated between two men and the second table has two women seated to the left of a man. The table on the left is presently being served by a waiter, dressed in tails, and carrying a tray containing two bottles and three glasses. Seemingly, these individuals just arrived at the bar, while the table to the right is filled with whatever had been ordered and all three are merrily consuming the contents of the bottles they had been served. Both women at this table have their glasses raised in a salute and the man also joined in by raising his bottle. Between the two women sit their two bottles and a lone glass (presumably belonging to their gentleman companion).

The second tier comprises an actual bar countertop. On the left a well dressed duo stand watching a male bartender pouring a drink for the female of the pair. On the right, a female bartender is mixing (shaking) a drink for one of the two men standing at her side of the bar. Located above each bartender are four rows of shelves containing a total of ten various shaped bottles. Between the bartenders is a straight row of eighteen



Figure 5.



Figure 4.

glasses, with a few additional glasses situated above and below the main shelf. At the very top, seated directly above the clock, is a very elegantly dressed, short-haired woman, wearing high heels and raising her glass in a form of salutation. Hidden behind her and not visible from a frontal view is a very large (beer?) pitcher. At the very bottom of the clock, centered below both tables is the word "Repeal", obviously related to the repeal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution which prohibited the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors. On 5 December 1933, a repeal of the 18th Amendment was accomplished by the ratification of the 21st Amendment which ended Prohibition.

A second version of this Repeal clock is a "clockless" lamp (Fig 5). This version is 14.5" tall (without the globe) and is an exact duplicate of the type mentioned above except a tapped barrel face replaces the hole where the clock would normally be.

The manufacturer of these items is unknown by the author, but the inscription on the back of each item reads, "PAT #91563". Lengthy research revealed that this could not have been a basic patent number, as patent number 91563 had been issued to S.H. Ransom in June 1869, for a "reservoir cooking stove". The number inscribed both items was actually found to be a design patent number which is currently designated by the U.S. Patent Office as publication number D0091563. This design patent was granted to Abraham Levy, on 20 February 1934, and titled "Combined Clock Case and Lamp or Similar Article".



## The Newest Find

As stated in my previous article (*The Keynoter* Winter 2003), I only collect FDR material and have been on the hunt for FDR clocks since 1989. To date, I have identified 41 different FDR and FDR related clocks, lamps, and "decoration pieces", along with a strong suspicion regarding the existence of three other clocks (which should logically exist, but have not yet surfaced). In that light, I would like to add a new find to the list of those items of "unknown origin" described in previous articles of this series. One of the commentaries presented in Part II described the existence of two versions of the "Prosperity Under the Blue Eagle" clock. The first displayed FDR and Garner dressed as blue collar workers with a clock between them and the NRA eagle mounted proudly at the top of the clock. A second version of this item was actually "clockless" which resulted in the conversion of "the piece from an NRA clock into an NRA decoration". I recently discovered a third variety of this item which is comparable to the aforementioned "clockless" version, except this one also incorporates a lamp (Fig 6). In place of the clock, it has an insert that forms the front profile of FDR with a 48 star flag to each side. Above FDR's profile is the date "1933" and below is a banner that reads "F.D.R.". The back is inscribed with "PATEND D-91-117". This is once again a design patent currently designated as publication number D0091117. This design patent was granted to Abraham Levy, on 28 November 1933 and titled "Combined Clock Case and Lamp or Similar Article". The lamp measures approximately 13" tall, 11" wide and 3" deep (not including the globe).

The thrill of discovery is the cornerstone of almost every hobby and sharing that discovery imparts a feeling that is literally indescribable. I can assure every reader that our hobby is no different, as evidenced within the pages of each new issue of the *Keynoter*! I am confident that this series of articles will not end with Part VI, but rather continue to evolve so that some day they may serve as a reference store for future enthusiasts of FDR 3D memorabilia. Good luck in your future quests - the pieces are out there, it just takes perseverance to find them!

Mark Furr (APIC #13018) serves the US Department of Defense as a senior civilian manager. He previously served with distinction as an officer in the US Army for over 23 years. He collects only FDR political memorabilia and has evolved a fascination with FDR (and FDR-related) lamps, clocks and decoration pieces. His 3D clock and lamp collection currently incorporates more than 50 different items.



Figure 6.



### Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

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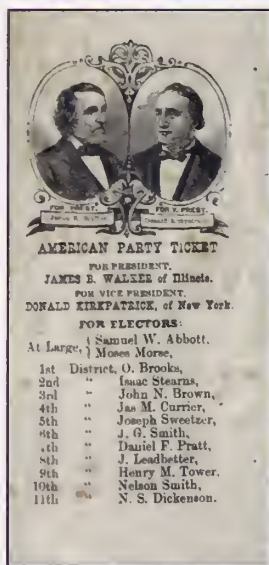
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# The American Party Of 1876

By Steve Baxley



Most Americans are politically inactive and unconcerned about issues or the electoral process. Sometimes, however, a single issue makes docile citizens vigorous and enthusiastic political campaigners. Angered by the major political parties' indifference to their favorite issue, they form a third party to fight for their cause. In 1832, the Anti-Masonic Party became the first American third party to field national candidates based on a single issue, anti-Masonry.

The American Party (Know Nothing Party) of 1856 based its party on limiting foreign immigration, but the American Party of 1876 emphasized anti-Masonry. Capt. William Morgan published an exposé of Freemasonry in 1826, and accounts published after his death claimed that he was abducted by incensed Lodge members and drowned in the Niagara River in New York for his exposé. Masons were barred from churches and many local groups organized anti-Masonry organizations. In 1832, the Anti-Masonry Party became the first national political party to hold a nominating convention. They nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice President. The Party was dead by 1836, as most anti-Masons had joined with the National Republican Party to form the Whig Party. Preceding the Know Nothings, the National Republican Party wanted to restrict foreign immigration and was anti-Catholic.

According to the *Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and the Political History of the United States* by the Best American and European Writers (1899), the National Christian Association was an organization formed in 1868 to fight Freemasonry. The leader of the National Christian Association was Jonathan Blanchard, president of Wheaton College in Illinois. *The Christian Cynosure*, the association's newspaper, published articles criticizing oath-bound secret lodges as corrupt, undemocratic organizations with allegiance to a government other than the United States.

The National Christian Association began organizing a political party at the adjournment of their national convention at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1872. In 1874, the association completed the political organization and named it the American Party at a convention in Syracuse, New York. On June 9, 1875, the new party adopted a platform that demanded recognition of the Sabbath, the introduction of the Bible into public schools, prohibition of the sale of liquors, the withdrawal of the charters of secret societies, and legislative prohibition of their oaths, arbitration of international disputes, the restriction of land monopolies, resumption of specie payment, justice to the Indians, and a direct popular vote for President and Vice-President. It was the single issue of anti-Masonry that created the new party, but the party expanded its platform to appeal to a wider circle of potential voters.

The American Party nominated James Barr Walker of Illinois for President and William Kirkpatrick of Tennessee. According to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, James Barr Walker, was born on July 29, 1805, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As a young man, Walker worked as a printer, read law, and graduated from Western Reserve College in 1831. From 1859 to 1865, Walker was a lecturer at Chicago Theological Seminary. He served one session in the Michigan Senate in 1865. By 1870, he was professor of intellectual and moral philosophy at Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois. He was also the pastor of a Congregational Church there. *The Bible in School. ... Designed to Prove that the Bible is a Necessary Means in the Moral Education of Men, as Members of Society and Citizens of a Free State*, a book by Walker published in 1876, illustrates why the American Party found him a suitable candidate.

In 1884, the party renamed itself the American Prohibition Party, not to be confused with the National Prohibition Party that nominated John P. St. John for President. The party's platform was very similar to the American Party platform of 1876. The American Prohibition Party nominated Samuel Clarke Pomeroy (Kansas) for President and John A. Conant (Connecticut) for Vice President. Pomeroy withdrew in favor of John P. St. John.

The only known political campaign item from this small third party is an electoral ticket. Before the secret ballot, electoral tickets were printed in party newspapers and placed in ballot boxes by voters. Collectors are fortunate that a few of these rare paper items have survived to show us what these elusive candidates looked like.



# Political Alliances Against FDR: The “Garner-Farley Shindig” Ribbon

By Michael Kelly



Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal wrought tremendous changes to the venerable institution of the Democratic Party. Before the New Deal, Republicans were apt to be as progressive or even more progressive than Democrats. During that era, the Democratic Party was still a schizophrenic merger of a reactionary rural Southern organization with often-corrupt party machines in the big cities of the Northeast. FDR's New Deal shook the old Democratic Party and threatened its old alliances.

Personifying the two wings of the party in the early days of the New Deal were Vice President John Nance Garner of Texas and Postmaster General James A. Farley of New York, who also served as Democratic National Chairman while in the President's cabinet. Farley had been Roosevelt's campaign manager for his successful gubernatorial campaigns in 1928 and 1930 as well as his 1932 presidential campaign.

Garner, then Speaker of the House, had been a major presidential contender at the 1932 convention and delivered the nomination to FDR by swinging pro-Garner delegates from Texas and California behind the New York governor. Garner was named as FDR's running mate and the ticket swept the Democrats back into power.

The practical politician in Farley appreciated Garner's skills. Watching him in cabinet meetings, Farley came to look on Garner as "one of the truly great public men of this generation." The two politicians, more conservative than many of FDR's other advisors and both harboring presidential ambitions of their own, began an informal alliance.

In October 1933, Farley led a delegation of administration figures down to Texas to cement the alliance. Various bills as "The

Democratic Goodwill Tour of Texas," "The Garner-Farley Trip" and even "The Farley Expedition to Rediscover Jack Garner," it was a lavish junket funded by Texas millionaires and did much to establish lines of communications among Democrats who would eventually come to resist the leftward drift of the New Deal. One rare memento of that trip is the jugate ribbon pictured here bearing pictures of Garner and Farley.

*Continued on the bottom of page 41.*

## GARNER FOR CONGRESS



Here's a real find; a Garner 1-1/4" congressional button. John Nance Garner served in the Texas state legislature, where he managed to have a new federal congressional district created for him after the 1900 census. In 1902 he was elected to Congress, where he served for 30 years. He rose to be Speaker of the House in 1931 and was elected Vice President in 1932. Garner ran for president in 1932 and 1940.

# San Diego Exposition: Hughes Day

By Steve Baxley



It was Hughes Day at the San Diego Exposition. This rare button tells us where the event took place, but when exactly was Hughes Day? As a native San Diegan, this question has always intrigued me. Finally, I decided to visit the San Diego Historical Society and find out.

The San Diego Historical Society is in Balboa Park, a large beautiful park near downtown San Diego. The San Diego Exposition was held in this area in 1916. Many of the buildings from that fair still exist today. In the society's archives were several newspaper articles from the San Diego Union, the San Diego Sun, and the Los Angeles Times discussing Hughes Day. The following ad was published in the classified section of the San Diego Union on August 10, 1916:

## HUGHES TO SPEAK AT CITY STADIUM; ADMISSION FREE

Presidential Candidate Will Submit Issues to Public Monday Afternoon, Aug. 21

San Diego's great Hughes meeting will be held in the stadium, Monday afternoon, August 21.

This place was selected yesterday at a meeting of Exposition officials and Senator M. L. Ward, John S. Akerman, and Ed. P. Sample, who were named a committee of arrangements.

There will be no admission for the biggest crowd that San Diego ever turned out is (sic) expected to greet the next president of the United States.

The acoustics of the stadium are said to be so good that an ordinary conversation can be heard from one end to the other. Not a word, consequently, of the presidential candidate's speech will be lost.

Hughes buttons will be sold on the streets under the auspices of the Republican county central committee and

the San Diego Republican League. The price for them will be 50 cents each and they will entitle the wearer to admission for that day to the Exposition.

San Diego Republicans who have a pride in the Exposition will be appealed to participate to buy these buttons. They can give the buttons to their friends who will visit San Diego from other cities and afford those friends an opportunity to visit the fair as guests.

Exposition officials have gone to no little expense in bringing Hughes to this city. They are entitled not only to credit, but to financial support. It costs money to keep the Exposition alive and with their responsibilities they cannot be expected to throw the gates wide open for free admission on every occasion.

Everybody who buys a button boosts the fair and pays a graceful and well deserved tribute to the men who have been working unselfishly to make it a success.

The initial plan was to have Hughes speak at the stadium and then hurry him to the Exposition and charge the public regular admission unless they had bought a Hughes button. The Hughes party expressed disappointment that Hughes would not be delivering his address at the organ pavilion at the Exposition. G. A. Davidson, President of the Exposition, expressed the difficulty in making the Exposition free even for one day, "With the idea of pleasing Mr. Hughes, the Republican central committee, San Diego residents and the members of the Hughes party, Exposition directors have agreed to make a concession never before offered. It is apparent that this action will mean financial loss to the Exposition and that by opening our gates from 12:30 to 2:30 we practically lose the entire daily receipts, which at this period are unusually gratifying." It was for this reason that people were encouraged to buy the Hughes Day buttons for 50 cents. The button would get them in the Exposition before 12:30. However, at 12:30 the gates were open to all, button or no button.

Another reference to the buttons comes from the August 15, 1916 San Diego Union:

"The Hughes Day buttons, which will admit the purchaser to the Exposition on Monday, will be placed on sale in a few days. The badges are attractive in design and are appropriate for campaign badges."

There was one more reference to the buttons in the August 16, 1916 San Diego Union.

"Those who can afford to buy a button which will admit them any time during the day, are asked to invest 50 cents each for



them. These buttons, unavoidably delayed, are expected to be for sale in a few days."

The following was the schedule for Hughes Day in San Diego (from the San Diego Union, August 21, 1916):

- 5:30 Arrives on the Owl (Hughes train).
- 9:00 Leaves private car for auto trip to Point Loma and old Spanish lighthouse with reception committee.
- 10:00 Returns to train, where he will be met by President G. A. Davidson of the Exposition.  
Will be driven to Exposition in automobile decorated with flowers at head of parade.
- 10:15-11:00 Will inspect Canadian, French, Southern Counties and other exhibits.
- 11:00 General reception in front of United States Government building on Plaza de Panama. Here the candidate will shake hands with his admirers, who will form a line. Singing by Ellen Beach Yaw, concert by Tommasino's band and dancing by Spanish dancers.
- 11:30 Tour of grounds
- 12:00 Noon-Luncheon at the Cristobal cafe.
- 1:00 Visit to the Painted Desert and entertainment by Indians
- 1:30 Speaks at organ pavilion. Lyman J. H. Gage presiding.
- 2:30 Leaves Exposition grounds for train.

More than 40,000 San Diegans attended this event. Hughes shook hands with 3000 people.

On Hughes Day, August 21, 1916, California had been very good to Charles E. Hughes. But Election Day was not Hughes' Day in California. On that day, he lost the presidential election to Woodrow Wilson because he lost the state of California.

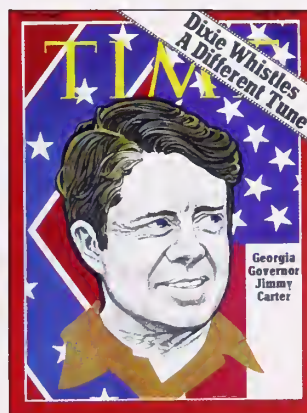
Steve Baxley (APIC #4044) received his BA degree in journalism and history from San Diego State University in 1977. He is a writer/editor at a scientific/engineering research lab in San Diego, California. Believing that an interesting story lays behind each political item, Steve feels that finding that story can sometimes be just as exciting as finding the item itself.

### Continued from page 39.

Despite their once-close partnership, Farley's relationship with FDR deteriorated as 1940 approached. In his book *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, historian Robert E. Sherwood wrote: "Farley had recorded his vigorous opposition to it [a third term] - and [Secretary of State Cordell] Hull's and Garner's [opposition] - and has stated that the President told him in the summer of 1939, 'Of course I will not run for a third term.'... Farley quotes Garner as having said at about the same time, 'Jim, the two of us can pull together to stop Roosevelt,' and there can be no doubt that Roosevelt was determined to stop the two of them from gaining control of the Democratic Party..."

Farley felt betrayed by FDR's pursuit of a third term. He suspected FDR opposed a Farley candidacy because of Farley's Catholicism (although it was likely FDR's own ambitions overrode such concerns). In 1940, Farley resigned as postmaster general and party chairman to mount an unsuccessful presidential bid. Garner also entered some primaries but their effort to stop FDR failed utterly. When the 1940 Democratic National Convention arrived, FDR had 946 votes to Farley's 72 and Garner's 61.

Garner was dropped from the ticket in favor of Henry Wallace and returned to Texas. Farley went back to New York and neither man would ever be a factor in national politics again.



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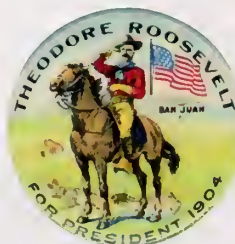
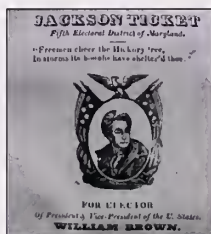
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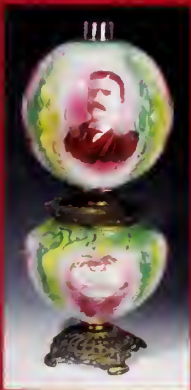
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